ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.--APRIL 30, 1858.



PUBLISHED "AILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1858.

The intelligence of the ratification, by Nicaragus, of the treaty between that republic and the United States, opens an entirely new | Lapham, of Wis.; and Prof. J. D. Dana, of relation between the two countries, if not indeed between the United States and the two sections, to each of which were assigned whole of Central America; for it can scarcely be supposed that the other Central American republies will regard with unconcern so important a movement on the part of Nicaragua. Indeed the extract from the report of by Prof. Swallow. at least some of those states foresee the "course of empire" in that direction.

The treaty made with Nicaragua is the most important step taken in our foreign policy for many years. The treaty provides for perpetual amity, freedom of commerce, privileges of the most favored nations, equal custom dues, full liberty of intercompunication, mutual protection of each other's citizens, full religious liberty, right of intermarriage, intérchange of consuls and diplomatic agents, &c. The special features of the treaty will be tound in the following clauses:

Art. 14. The republic of Nicaragua hereby grants to the United States, and to their citizens and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through the territories of that Republic on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist, or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and upon equal terms by both republics and their respective citizens, the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its right of sovereignty over the same.

Art. 15. The United States hereby agree to extend their protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection.

And the republic of Nicaragua on its part undertakes to establish two free porte, one at each of the extremities of the communications aforesaid, on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. At these ports no tonnage or other duties shall be imposed or levied by the government of Nicaragua on the vessels of the United States, or on any effects or merchandize belonging to citizens or subjects of the United States, or upon the vessels or effects of any other country intended bona fide for transit across the said routes of communication and not for consumption within the republic of Niceragua. The United States shall also be at liberty to carry troops and munitions of war in their own vessels or otherwise, to either of the said free ports, and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them without obstruction by the authorities of Nicaragua, and without any charges of tolls whatever for the transportation over either of said routes of communication. And no higher or other charges or tolls shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of persons and property of citizens or subjects of the United States, or of any other country, across the said routes of communication than are or may be imposed on the persons and property of citizens of Nicaragua. And the republic of Nicaragua recognizes the right of the Postmaster General of the United States to enter into contracts with any individuals or companies to transport the mails of the United States along the said routes of communication, or along any other routes across the Isthmus, in its discretion, in closed bags, the contents of which may not be intended for distribution within the said republic, free from the imposition of all taxes or duties by the government of Nicaragea, but this liberty is not to be construed so as to permit such individuals or companies, by virtue of this right to transport the mails, to carry also passen-

gers or freight.

ART. 16. The republic of Nicaragua agrees that, should it become necessary at any time to employ military force for the security and protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, it will employ the requisite force for that purpose; but upon failure to do this, for any cause whatever, the government of the United States may, after notice to the government of Nicaragua, or to the Minister thereof in the United States, employ such force, for this and for no other purpose; and when the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately withdrawn.

From the exchange of ratifications of this

treaty, the New York Commercial thinks a bright future will dawn upon Nicaragua --The treaty will be as beneficial to each, as it is honorable to both countries. The United States have asked nothing that it might not reasonably have demanded from the most powerful nation, and Nicaragua has made no concession that can militate against her independence, while she has made a graceful recognition of the great advantages she can derive from a closer union and alliance with us. Our government has gained much by the cession to the United States of the transit route; with full permission to protect ber citizens and their property upon that route, and the entire freedom of the port at each extremity of the line. In accepting that trust the United States volunteers her pledge to Nicaragua and the world, that she holds this privilege only as a trustee, that she will make no exclusive use of it, but that are greatly mistaken who suppose that it it shall be open to all nations.

But Nicaragua certainly will not profit less by the ratification of this treaty than the United States will do. Henceforth filibusterism, from whatever quarter, will be at an The motives for it, the temptations to it, will have ceased, as also will the provoca- the price remaining unaltered. tions to internal quarrels and dissensions.

The treaty was not unanimously ratified by the Nicaraguan Assembly, and possibly would not have been ratified had not advantage been taken of the absence of some of its opponents. The two principal sections of the country-Leon and Granada-appear to have been divided in sentiment upon it, the people of Leon being warmly in its favor, those of Graneda as earnestly opposed to it. The latter seem to have been inoculated with tual anneration of Navaragua to the United States. This erroneous impression will doubtless be effaced when the terms of the treaty become known, and it is to be hoped that a very general, if not a unanimous, ap-I roval of its entire provisions will be the re-

The twelfth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science commenced on Wednesday morning, in the Hall of the American Institute in Union, embracing many eminent scientific gentlemen. In the absence of the President, of two of the Professors, with whom he had Professor Caswell was chosen President pro. been on no friendly terms for some time tem. After prayer by Rev. W. Coxe, the previous. The professors received a letter Mayor of the City, Mr. Swann, welcomed the Association. Professor Gillespie, of Union College, was appointed General Secretary. The list of papers registered for presentation gate. They managed, however, to gain acto the Association, numbering eighteen, was read by the Secretary, who stated that there from the garden of a private house in the were many more in manuscript. The follow- neighborhood. As they refused to comply ing standing committee was elected, viz: Prof. Walcott Gibbs, of N. Y.; Prof. Stephen Alexander, of N. J; Rav. W. Lynch, of S. C.; Prof. John L. Leconte, of Phila.; Prof. the agitation commenced; and the students, Conn. The Association was divided into certain subjects. A considerable number of presided over by Prof. Henry, and the other

cal phenomena of certain houses in New York, showing experiments in electricity by skipping over a woolen carpet with thin dry from the fingers. Also, the lighting of ether in a leaden vessel by the same means. The experiments were found to be most successful when the exterior temperature of the atmosphere was near zero, and the interior atmosphere pear 80 degrees, the electricity dissipating with the more pleasant weather. A similar paper from Prof. St. John, on the same subject, and having reference to the same experiments.

Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of Massachusetts, read a paper on the Atlantic Cotidal Lines, derived from the equilibrium theory, showing the lines of the tide on the east and west shores of the Atlantic ocean.

Rev. Thomas Hill, of Mass., read a paper on Systems of Co-ordinates in a Plane, advancing new principles, and those which, it was said, would give work to mathematicians for a century to come. It was pronounced by Prof. Pierce a wonderful discovery, which would be demonstrated. The section adjourned until this morning.

An important decision has been made by the Supreme Court, in regard to life policies. In a case lately tried the policy required paymenton or before the 10th of April every year. but in a prospectus issued by the Company it was stated that "a party neglecting to settle his annual premium within thirty days after it is due, &c., forfeits the interest he has in the policy. The premium was not paid on the 10th of April, and the person insared died on the 14th. On the 13th the insurance was tendered, but the agent refused to receive it. The Court decided that the Insurance Company had by their own act given a credit of thirty days, and waived the forfeiture mentioned in the policy itself. The judgment against the company by the lower Court was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The Washington Union says :- "Severe yet just criticisms on the tawdry style of decoration employed in the extensions of the Capitol, are appearing in the prominent pa- (all of which we do not approve) each State ditions; but if the conditions were not compers of the northern cities. Some of these, as we happen to know, are written by gentlemen of artistic ability and cultivated taste, who seek to gratify no personal prejudices in indulging in proper criticism upon work paid for from the public treasury."

It is stated that Messrs. Wilkes and Darcie will commence a civil suit against Mr. Ullman for damages, in consequence of the disturbance at the Academy of Music, in New York, on Monday night. The suit is intended to settle the question whether a manager has a right to exclude holders of bought tickets under the circumstances.

The Fredericksburg Recorder says :-- "On Monday night we had quite a severe frost, and serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the fruit. Vegetation looks chilled and blighted, but no damage has been done to the wheat, which is unusually forward and flourishing throughout this sec-

The fashionable season in New Orleans is about over, and people are beginning to emigrate North. The Picayone says the chances this summer are in favor of a general clearing out. Business, generally, very dull, places of public amusement thinning off, and hotel arrivals growing "small by degrees, and beautifully less."

At the last commencement of the medical department of the University of Maryland, held March 10, in the New Assembly Rooms, the honorary degree of Doctor of medicine, was conferred upon the distinguished English chemist, Sheridan Muspratt, Ph. D. F. R. S. of Liverpool, England.

Franklin Slaughter, esq., of Fredericksburg, has been re-elected President of the Old Dominion Steamboat Company. The a narcotic. company was exceedingly embarrassed, at the time of Mr. S.'s first election, but owing to his skill and prudence, its troubles have entirely vanished.

The column shafts of the new dome of the Capitol (of which there are thirty six) weigh each about nine thousand nine hundred pounds. The brackets upon which they stand weigh each six thousand six hundred pounds. All good judges unite in praising the fine proportions of these columns.

The California steamer added a million and a half to the thirty-four millions already in the New York banks. This accumulation of specie bas not yet begun to tell on any part of the speculative-world; but those will not produce its proper consequence.

Algeria has been called upon by a recent decision in France to furnish this year six million kilogrammes of tobacco leaf. This represents the quantity furnished in 1857,

Mexico. We learn by the last California steamer that the John L Stephens put into the port Indians are congregating on the Plains, with of Manzanillo, on her way down from San Francisco to Panama, and took on board President Juarez, of Mexico, and his Cabinet. At Aspinwall they took passage for New Orleans, intending to proceed to Vera Cruz, where the Constitutionalists are still in pow-

er. This accounts for the disappearance of the idea that the treaty provided for the vir- Juarez from Gaudalahara some time since. His appearance on this side among his partisans, will give the latter renewed energy, and may yet result in the overthrow of the revolutionary government of Zuloaga. Vers Crus and several of the northern States of Mexico still adhere to the constitution of

Paris, Thursday Evening, April 10. Some emotion has been produced in that part of Paris known as the Quartier Latin, by a sort of outbreak which took place in the Irish disturbance followed, or was occasioned by the expulsion by the Superior of the College the college after a short absence and the porter, who was charged with the commission, received orders not to admit them within the cess to their rooms by a wall in the rear with the order of the Superior, whose sole authority to expel them they disputed, the police were sent to the spot by order of the about 70 or 80 in number, on being informed of what had occurred, revolted, and insisted that the professors should not be ejected from the house. The Commissary or police and an employee from the office of the Minister

cations addressed by the students and professors were desirous of appearing before it, the repeal of the Missouri compromise was to give the requisite explanations. They re- based upon the ground that it invaded that ceived, however, on Saturday last, an order great great principle. But this bill did difrom the Minister of the Interior to quit rectly invade the sovereignty of the State, France instantly. They endeavored to ob- stripping it of one of its sovereign powers by tain a respite till the Commission met, but an ordinance. they yesterday received a second official communication reiterating the order to quit the tleman did not oppose the repeal of the Miscountry. They leave Paris this evening for England. The servants deay having struck

either of the professors. The Land Donation Bill. The House of Representatives on Saturday last, passed a bill granting 6,340,000 acres of land to the several States, to enable them to establish colleges for the promotion of agriculture and mechanic arts. Our represen-

tatives voted against the bill. It is no consequence to them that the new States absorb all the lands, and are construct | reach beyond the Territorial condition. The | to keep before them a subject which had so ing their und rground railroads, and rearing splendid colleges with the common treasure of the nation-that they have grown beyond all precedent under the fostering and partial legislation of the federal Congress, and now wield a power that is constantly augmenting and may yet be put forth to insult and oppress the Southern States; all this is of no people of the States to be the beneficiaries of the Federal Government.

National Legislature, and may become a law. What then-will our savans, as in the case of the surplus revenue from the land distriprophet that they will never touch the unthousand acres for every Senator and Repreto them shall be null and void, and their distinct.

claim be forfeited. the bounty of the Government; or rather, we might say, by accepting our rightful share of final passage of the bill, the people will speak out in a manner that will make their extreme men of the North. representatives understand them .- Lynch-

To Consumptive Patients.

We copy the following from the last Richmond Enquirer, for the information of any who may be afflicted with consumption. Mr. Minor, the writer, is a gentlemen of the

highest respectability.

ÆTNA, HANOVER, VA., April 19, 1858. Messrs. Editors : I am not a doctor, nor in any way concerned in the sale of medicines or anything else, except corn, wheat and tobacco. But will you allow me, through your columns, to call the attention of the afflicted to a medicine which affords great relief to consumptive patients-for the only man who makes it, takes no pains to make it known. He places his name on the phial, but does not even let us know where he lives.

The effects of the medicine, as used by half a dozen of my friends, is as follows. 1st. Twelve drops taken at bed time en-

sures a quiet night's rest to a patient even in the last stage of consumption, which is followed by none of the usual effects of

2d. It does not effect the stomach or bowels in any manner whatever. 3d. I know of one patient who was despaired of by his three attendent physicians,

who was, apparently, restored to health by two months' use of it. He used en drops three times a day.

The above are the results of six months observation. The medicine is sold by M. Ward & Co., No. 115, Fulton street, New York. It is manufactured by Dr. A. E. Rue. Where it has been found, he does not take the trouble to let us know. I believe he is in

New York. I obtain it by enclosing \$5 to M. Ward & Co., who send me an ounce phial by mail, postage paid. I refer to the New York "Medical Times." for August, 1857, in which there is an article ou its medicinal qualities. Also, to Prof. W. H. Harvy's work on A'æ. The name of the medicine is "Alsıum Biodgetti," and is noticed in several of the approved Medical

Journals. The patient in my family calls it an "inestimable blessing." L. H. MINOR.

Rumors About.

An alarming rumor comes to us from Fort Smith, via St. Louis, on apparently reliable authority,-namely, that twenty thousand a view of making a descent on the frontiers of the United States. In some quarters hostilities had already commenced, and the belief is that the movement has been instigated by Brigham Young, with a view of diverting the army destined for Utah. This news, now, may be all true; but there are so many "jobs" and "contracts," and "speculations," ding, out West, upon army outfits, that it may be only a yarn got up to promote private ends. As such stories have been circulated before, we cannot belp being a little incredulous now. The 20,000 Indians, as like as not are but 20,000 army contractors and jebbers. -N. Y. Exp.

he had bidden farewell forever to this com- after admission she chose to yield it, she Baltimore. A large number of members Ecclesiastical Seminary, in the Rue de prolonged contest a question of principle had were in attendance from all parts of the Irlandais, not far from the Pantheon. This been argued, and he had not supposed that sent the gentleman, nor to permit him to eto in all the controversy-a question which bill rested strictly upon the principle of State at one time, thirty years ago, came near shat- rights. This same condition was imposed announcing their dismissal on returning to tering to pieces the Confederacy, and was upon Louisiana, Michigan, Iowa, and other then settled on great considerations by the States. He had looked up those precedents conference of the greatest minds that ever east their light upon the Constitution of the force a constitution upon a State against her United States. The Conference Committee will. He maintained that the Lecompton which divides the grounds of the buildings had again raised this old question, and call- constitution embodied the legal and fairly ed upon them now to determine it. His dif expressed will of the people of Kansas, and ficulty was not that this bill did not submit if the majority of the people failed to vote the Lecompton constitution to a vote of the upon it, it was their own lookout. This bill ernment, and not a member of the Argenpeople; he cared not whether the vote was made no point on that constitution, but, while to be upon the constitution, upon admission, receiving the application under it, refused Minister of Public Instruction. It was then or upon the land grant, so long as all he had admission on the assertion of the right of contended for was in it, namely, that the eminent domain. The Senate bill admitted people should have in their hands the power it on condition that the State should never to say by a majority, that they do not choose exercise the right claimed, and the substitute to accept that form of government. If that only differed in making it a condition precehad been the only content of the bill, it dent. should have had his sanction. He believed new members were admitted. The sections of Public Instruction were called upon to the Lecompton constitution was the work of above all others, and maintained that the subsequently met in separate rooms, one being enforce the order of expulsion. It was said a small majority, but if the people of Kan- substitute carried out the doctrine much that in the scuffle at the gate one of the pro- sas, directly or indirectly, willed it to become fessors was roughly handled by the servants, the law of the land, it did not lie in his have voted for the admission of Kansas if who, the students allege, have incurred eccles mouth to object. Those who rested their she had come without slavery, just as readily The first business was the reading of a siastical censure for baving laid hands on a views here bad a right to go to the country as now, but the Lecompton Convention bad of New Granada, indicates very plainly that paper from Prof. Elias Loomis, on the electri- priest, both professors being in holy orders. and say, with whatever conditions it was a right to establish slavery as they had. As The agitation was renewed on the follow hampered, and over whatever broken frag- the gentleman from Maryland had no objecing day, and the Archbishop of Paris had to ments of the constitution it was carried, tion to the constitution, nor the manner of proceed in person to restore calm. An ap- still the bill carried with it a great and glo- its adoption, he would be compelled ultimateshoes and lighting a jet of gas by a spark peal was made to the Minister of the Interior rious triumph of the right of the people by to yield the objection be had brought forand the Cardinal Archbishop; and communito have a final, conclusive say as to their ward with so much zeal. form of State government. But he had some fessors to the board of Catholic hishops in strong State rights opinions, learned in the subject-matter of the constitution, but as to city of Asuncion. It was immediately trans- known to be fully garris-ned; and it is quite Ireland, in whom the supreme spiritual au school of Henry Clay and Wm. Pinkney, of the manner of its adoption be held that the mitted home, and, on being presented to the as improbable that she would have been thority is vested. In the meantime a com- Maryland, an i upon every Southern hustings Lecompton Convention was no more than a mission has been named to examine into the since he was a boy; and he firmly believed organization of the college, and investigate in the equality of the States to come into the ry had no power to call a Constitutional Conthe causes that have led to these disorders .- Union upon equal terms. This was the doc-The commission meets on Saturday; the pro- trice avowed by every Southern man, and this year, even by Mr. Buchanan himself.

> Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, inquired if the gensouri compromise?

Mr. Davis was glad the gentleman had called attention to this point, as the statement involved a bistorical error as to what the Missouri compromise was. The compromise proceeded only upon the assumption that there could be a restriction upon the power of a Territory while it remained a Territory, and no longer; and Mr. Monroe gave the bill his sauction only after consultation with his Cabinet, and be- pretence. He appealed to the House whether ing satisfied that the restriction did not point in controversy was as to whether Con- long obstructed the public business. Did ted to the State Department, with the inforgress had power to impose a condition upon | not every consideration of patriotism demand promise it was decided in the negative.

was whether they would, as a condition of admission into the Union, accept this ordinance consequence, whilst the intervening shadow or stay out of the Union. Similar ordinannever before since the Missouri compromise, had it been made a condition of admission. But the bill has passed one branch of the Previous to that time, some condition had been imposed in enabling acts, as in the ca ses of Louisiana and Mississippi; but after the settlement of the question in the case of bution fund, swear by the beard of the holy Missouri, that Congress had no power to impose conditions, it had never been attempted. clean thing? By the provisions of this bill Grants of land had often been made on conto have a quantity of land equal to twenty | plied with, only the land was lost, and there was no penalty of exclusion. In the Crittensentative in Congress. States claiming the den-Montgomery bill, there was a land grant benefit of the act, must erect a college for the on conditions, but the acceptance or rejecpurposes indicated in the bill within five tion of the grant was one thing, and the quesyears, otherwise, the provisions of the bill as tion of admission was another and entirely

In the Lecompton ordinance, the Now, that we have Mount Vernon, if we of the State to tax Government lands intend to keep it, we may secure a fund by was asserted. That assumption was a nullity; but the power of the State to tax lands within its limits, not belonging to the the division she proposes, that would erect United States, was a prerogative of her and endow an agricultural Institution there sovereignty which this bill attempted to rethat might insure the preservation of that strain. If they could restrict the power to property, and forever relieve the State of the tax lands, they could prohibit poll-taxes or burthen it may otherwise entail. We shall taxes upon personal property. By a condiwatch the progress of the matter with much tion of admission they could regulate the interest, and trust that in the event of the whole State system, for the principle could not stop short of all claimed by the most

Congress had no constitutional power to prohibit taxation of the lands of individuals, and the bill was therefore unconstitutional when it provided that "in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents." The United States was not a nonresident proprietor, because it existed everywhere, where its sway extended. It might be right or wrong to tax non-residents, but that was purely a question of State policy, for the State to decide. They might desire to prevent their lands from falling into the hands of Eastern speculators, or they might wish to prevent a system of absorteeism. Tois precedent would reverse the traditional policy of the South, and break down the barrier against other conditions far more offensive and injurious to the South. He represented a slave State, deeply and profoundly interested in the institution, being a border State, and losing many more negroes by the non-execution of the fugitive slave law, than South Carolina; and be entered his solemn protest against the surrender of this cherished principle of the South, that all new States come into this Union upon an equal footing with

all the originial States. MR STEPHENS, of Georgia, was surprised at the ground upon which the gentleman from Maryland based his opposition, though not at all surprised that he should oppose the bili. It was the first time be had ever known that gentleman to be a champion of Statewhich a State was shorn of her right of taxing non-residents; be would begin with Lou-

he had spoken of precedents since the Missouri compromise; previous to that time there were indistinct ideas as to the power of Congress, and he had expressly referred to Louis-

Mr. Stephens thought the Missouri compromise had nothing to do with it; but he would show the gentleman repeated precedents since that time. If he was not miscontained the identical words.

Mr. Davis said the gentleman had misunderstood his argument from the beginning .-His point was that it was made a condition precedent to admission. Mr. Stephens repeated that in the Crit-

tenden bill the words were identical. Mr. Davis. Suppose Kansas rejected the grant.

Mr. Stephens. And suppose she rejects this grant? [Laughter,] Mr. Davis said the difference was that if

she would be out of the Union.

House of Representatives, April 38. | to exact as a condition of admission, that the Mr. Davis, of Maryland, had hoped that State should yield one of her prerogatives. If

Mr. Stephens did not intend to misrepreden amendment fixed it absolutely. This while the gentleman was speaking. He occupied no such position as that of desiring to

He cherished the dectrine of State-rights

party caucus. The Legislature of a Territovention, which had always been held until Mr. STEPHENS, asked if the Legislature

could not pass upon all rightful subjects of legis ation? ful subject. They could not pass a law to

give power to a party. Mr. STEPHENS referred to other conditions imposed upon new States, in relation to boundaries, the free navigation of rivers, &c. Mr. Davis said these matters had been decided by the Supreme Court to be inherent

Mr. Stephens suggested these conditions right be rejected.

in Congress.

Mr. Davis thought there was no such case. MR. STEPHENS was satisfied that he had got the gentleman where he expected to have him. His objection was founded solely upon a upon such grounds as this they ought longer State, and by the adoption of the com- they should at once remove it from their councils, quiet the public mind, and go on By this bill there was but one question with the public business? He was prepared submitted to the people of Kansas, and that to defend the bill from beginning to end, but would not longer detain the House.

Mr. GILMAN, of Maine, inquired if, in the opinion of the gentleman from Georgia, the of the resolutions of '98 and '99 forbid the ces had been proposed to other States, but Lecompton constitution was by this bill submitted to the people of Kans s. MR. STEPHENS. 1 tell the gentleman

> The Changes in the Passport System. It seems that all the world has got to suffer, as well as Pierri and Orsini, for the attempt of the Rue Le pelletier. The new every American visiting France from England, to obtain a passport from the United little formality, the unwary traveller is liable to be thrust into prison on arrival in France, and to be detained there until he can get

> spond for him. Practically, the only effect of this new arrangement will be to lay a small tax, of some firty cents, we presume, upon every traveller entering France. This might be borne without much demur. But no one who has travelled in countries where the passport system was in full rigor can doubt but that this new scheme will be the cause of much vexatious annoyance to travellers. Discrepanies will be discovered by overzealous gens d'armes between a man's natural countenance and the signalement inscribed on his passport. No ne will dare to shave, for fear of not corresponding with that pen and ink portrait, and being consequently arrested as an assassin in embryo. Persons of the most harmless character will be kept in constant hot water by the perpetual reference to their

certificate of political in offensiveness. The argument against the passport system a completely unanswerable one-is, that no rascal or political offender was ever detected by means of it, while it has put hundreds of honest people to great unnecessary inconpolitical conspirators coming to assassinate the Emperor, have always had as many and as perfect passports as they wanted; the only people whom the want of a passport has annoyed have been quiet old gentlemen who contrived to lose theirs in the Alps, artists who left theirs at hotels, and ignorant simpletons who never knew the importance of having theirs properly visc. The countries where the passport system is in full force are to the government. It was well known that crimes until some months afterward. those where political conspiracies are con- the collector acted only by orders of the Presistantly occurring; in countries where no passports are used, conspirators are unknown. After a while we presume that Napoleon will grow tired of these precautions, and that tary of State, informing him of the demand was pretty generally suspected that the great we may go to France again as easily as betore .- N. Y. Herald.

Loudoun Items,

The Spring term of the Circuit Court for Loudoun county, Judge Tyler ; residing, was at the same time assuring him, in firm but La Crosse. They had been gone about three rights. The gentleman had challenged the commenced in this town on Monday. There advocates of the bill to show a precedent by were a goodly number of the "sovereign penple" in attendance, but, so far as we had an opportunity of judging, there was precious little money affoat; and as money is said to Mr. Davis reminded the gentlemen that be the root of all evil, its scarcity, we presume, may account for there being no criainal case on the docket, and the further lact that there was not a single presentment or indictment made by the grand jury. The Court, it is thought, will continue until about the middle of the coming week.

The atmosphere has been very chilly, and strong fears are entertained for the safety of taken the gentleman the other day voted the growing fruit crop. As yet, however, we This communication was also returned. The for the Crittenden-Montgomery bill which are glad to be informed, it has sustained no Americans were received on board and con- Coudry, who followed their trail until all the serious injury.

tion or rejection of the new charter for the would have subjected him to the ceneure of Teale. John was found in Missouri, nes town of Leesburg, resulted as follows: - For his own government, brought upon him Leavenworth City, at work in a saw mile the charter - 57; against it -6. Several very the wrath of President Lipez, who has He had a shanty in the woods, where about our municipal regulations under the provi- would suppose the commander had been found. On the way down the Missouri Rest sions of the new charter.

A series of very interesting meetings have been in progress in the Prespyterian church, she rejected it under the Crittenden bill, she of Leesburg, during the past week, conducted lief afforded the American citizens without of the stolen jewelry was found in his possess. was no less in the Union, but under this bill by Rev. H. R. Smith, Partor, assisted by his permission, as an act meriting not only sion .- Chicago Times. Rev. Dr. Hamner, of Baltimore, and Rev. T. his denunciation, but the punishment due to Mr. STEPHENS. But if she had accepted it D. Bell, of Harrisonburg. Services have the gravest offence. He published in his ofunder that, would not she come in shorn of been held three times each day since Wed- ficial organ that the Water-Witch had left this great right of taxing the property of non- nesday of last week, and most able and im- the port of Asuncion, after assuming a pressive discourses delivered from the sacred threatening attitude, with her guns loaded, Mr. Davis could not permit the gentleman deck -- and from the evident signs of interest notwithstanding Captain Page had received to misrepresent him. The question was with manifested by the congregation, not without a visit from the Brazilian consult only as reference to the power of this Government good effect. The meeting is still going on, hour before he sailed, (doubtless sent by

The resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, in accorplicated Kansas difficulty. Through this could do so freely, as one man might con-

Water-Witch, and American citizens, by the loaded, he should be delinquent in his duty at this late day a new question would have cape. The only difference was that this bill government of Paraguay, has given rise to if he did not take warning from the unmun arisen, which had never been even alluded gave the people their option, but the Critten- an inquiry into the exact state of the present relations subsisting be ween this gov- about three hundred yards off, ar und which ernment and that of Paraguay. It is known to most of our readers that to this, the Water-Witch had to pass the Commander Page was sent in 1853, with the Paraguay equadron, lower on the river

open to all foreign flags. This gave access to Paraguay, which is an independent govtine Confederation. Captain Page was commissioned, also, by

of friendship and commerce with the government of Paraguay. On his arrival, bowever, in the waters of La Plata, he learned that this had already been done by our min-Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, had ascended the Sardinian minister, Mr. Ceruti, availed sieur St. George, the French minister-all bound on the same errand; and on the 4th Paraguay. of March, 1853, each concluded a treaty with Paraguay. The exchange of ratifications of the American treaty was to be effec- and armament, would have invited attack Mr. Davis certainly had no objection to the ted in fifteen months from that date, at the Senate, there were found in it such expres- taken out of the main channel into a "prisions as the "United States of North Amer- vate" one belonging to Paraguay, when the ica," the "North American Union," which, object of her work was to trace out the being unusual and not admissible, were course of the former. stricken out, and the "United States of America" substituted. These were the only at this time is to be found only in the fact changes made, and in this form it was re- that she had removed from A-uncion, Amerturned with instructions to Commander Page | ican citizens without permission of Presi-Mr. Davis denied that that was a right- to propose to the government of Paraguay | dent Lopez; that is, he refused to allow them an exchange of ratifications. It was received ed by him on the 15th of Ostober, 1854, while at Corrientes; and as the Water-Witch, in common with all men-of war, had aware that he could not detain them or hold but recently been excluded from the waters on to their movable property without losing of Paraguay by special decree, be despatch- something of greater value to himself. ed on the following day two officers, in a steamer bound to Asuacion, with a note to Witch to the United States, a commissioner the Minister of Foreign Relations, inform- was despatched to Paraguay with instrucchange the ratification of the treaty, and tempt on the part of the United States to esproposed to meet a person duly authorized tablish friendly relations with that govern-

ing him that he had been commissioned by tions to propose the exchange of ratifications the President of the United States to ex- of this same treaty. This was a second aton the part of Paraguay. The minister de- ment; and what was the result? On the preclined to notice the note of Commander sentation of his credentials, the commission Page, because it was written in English .- | er is informed by the minister, under date This state of things was immediately repormation that the treaty was on board the be pleased to disclose the object of said spe-Water-Witch, where it would be kept until cial commission, in order that we may unfurther orders.

Captain Page's reception by President in regard to the complaints of this govern-Lopez, on his arrival in Paraguay, was entirely satisfactory, his intercourse with the the serious offences offered it by the scanda-people friendly and cordial, and all the fa-lous hostilities of the commanding officer of cilities for the prosecution of the work with the Water-Witch, a United States vessel of which he was charged were promptly gran- | war' ted. The work progressed well-for no country had so deep an interest in the results of the exploration as Paraguay-until the unfortunate rupture between the agent agents in South America. It is expressed by of the American and Paraguay Company sailors as "getting to windward," as putting and President Lopez. This company had your opponent on the "wrong tack." Presiteen induced, under assurances and pledges | dent Lopez, in fault, could afford to become of exclusive privileges and advantages from a complainant. regulations respecting passports now require Mr Lopez, to embark in an enterprise, commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing, the main features of the affair of the Wainvolving a great outlay of money, but ter-Witch before the country. It is un-States Minister in London, and to have this promising a corresponding return. A num- deniably true that it is far more difficult vise by the French Consul. In default of this ber of American citizens, belonging to this conduct our relations with the small States company, became, consequently, established of the southern continent, whose very weak in and near Asuncion. Their works--cigar factory, saw-mill, agricultural establishment, tain them fairly with first-rate powers. The some person of influence to identify and re- &1 .-- were in prosperous operation, when Lapez's wrath, kindled by an angry correspondence that had arisen between himself and the agent of the company into a devouring flame, tell indiscriminately upon all the Americans. He broke up the operations of the company in all its branches, closed the rights of American citizens, that the diffeigar-factory, tore down the mill, and drove the people from the agricultural establishment. These outrages called Captain Page upon our people, or insuits offered to our flag, -then engaged with the Water-Witch at a promptly punished .- Wash. Union. distance-to Asuncion. His previously good relations with President Lopez enabled bim to have frequent unreserved personal interviews with him, hoping to effect a reconciliation, and restore the company to its previous | St. Paul packets. He proceeded directly to prosperous condition. In this be failed; and a livery stable and bired a horse and buggy only by firm and positive assurances to for the purpose, as he stated, of going some President Lopez as to the course his duty to distance back into the country. From this American citizens would require him to pur- trip he returned just at dusk, and, in paying sue, did he secure to them, while residing on the stable keeper, displayed \$500 in money, shore, protection of person and property, all in bills of \$50 and \$100. One of the fi which they felt assured they should not have ties was given to the stable keeper who f enjoyed but for the Water-Witch. Failing turned the requisite change. A man named to reconcile the difficulties between the gos- William John was standing in the stable at erament and company, Captain Page ob- the time and witnessed the transaction. He venience. Criminals flying from justice, tained an assurance from the President that followed the boy, on leaving the stable, and the Americans should be permitted to leave this was the last time the latter was seen the country with their property by the usual alive. About two weeks afterwards, his body

doot, the government de facto, and the uncontrolled director of all its branches - Mallow, William John, and Charles Reisner, Captain Page addressed a note to the Score- engaged in the butchering business, and it made by the collector; also, reminding him portion of their stock was stolen from ist of the President's assurances as to the de- mers and others in the neighborhood. They parture of the Americans; and desired to be at length got into difficulty in regard to burn informed if they would not be permitted to ing another butcher's barn, and fled the leave the country by the usual conveyances, country. Mallow left his wife and child in courteous terms, that the deeds could not be mouths, when Mallow's wife, becoming resurrendered. The communication was re- duced to absolute want, sold some jeweiry turned to him, with a note from the minister to the effect that his excellency could not to be a portion of the goods stolen from the read English, and required that it should be store of Patze. A search warrant was translated into Spanish before it could be mediately taken out, and in the house received. Captain Page replied: As his which this woman had been living unlawfor communication had been treated with con- ly with L. Reisner, about \$1000 worth tempt, and as he was unable to ascertain the | jewelry was found in a trunk under the be de igns of the government, he should re- together with the clothes of the murdered ceive the Americans on board of the Water- boy, identified by the stabs through them Witch, with so much of their preperty as could be taken by her, and proceed with dy. Mrs. Mallow and Reisner were arrested them to Corrientes, the place where they de- and confined in jail. sired to establish themselves at that time .-veved out of the country.

characterized it in such language that one \$4000 worth of the stolen jewelry was also guilty of an unpardonable indignity. When, the prisoner, heavily ironed, jumped however, we consider that President Lopez board and was drowned. Charles Reis governs Paraguay despetically, we should the last of the gang, was arrested at Petra not wonder that he considered the timely re-

President Lopez,) to whom he stated, in teply to his apprehensions, that he had not the most distant idea of firing into the town, as the Americans were all safely on board message which calls for redress of outrages that he could not be responsible for any goscommitted on the United States steamer sip to the contrary; and as to his guns being stood a gun's crew ready for action. Added Water-Witch to make an exploration and every vessel of which was doubly manned survey of the tributaries of the river La and, as President Lopez boastingly tro-Plata-the principal of which are the Para- claimed to the people of Paraguay, ready to ns and Paraguay-they having been declar- fire. But the little Water-Witch, even with ed in August, 1852, by General Urquiza, her boat's howitzers, was too well prepared President of the Argentine Confederation, at that time. President Lopez concluded to watch his opportunity, when her officers and orew should be divided. This occurred some months afterwards, when the commander and all the officers, save the first heutenant and engineers, together with eighteen of the best men-of a crew of forty-five-were out the President to negotiate, either jointly with our ministe s at the courts of Brazil and the of her; and, worse than all, when she was in neutral waters, in that part of the Parana Argentine Confederation, or singly, as circumstances might render necessary, a treaty which is the common boundary between Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation Here, without other warning than the fire of two black cartridges, she was wantenly fired into, the man at the helm killed, the wheelister to the Argentine Confederation, who, rope cut away, and the vessel hulled ten at the invitation of the English minister, times. The fire was returned, and we have with some effect, from what subsequently to Asuncion in a man of war steamer; while transpired. And what is the reason as signed by President Lopez for this act of himself of a similar invitation from Mon- barbarity? That the Water-Witch was in a private channel of the river, belonging to

It is not probable that the Water-Witch in her then condition as to officers, men, from a well-constructed stone firt, and one

The true reason for firing into the steamer a permit for the shipment of their effects until be ascertained that they were being received on board-until he was made fully

In 1856, after the return of the Waterof November 8, 1856, that-

"It is requisite, therefore, that you should derstand the halt in the pending questions ment against that of the United States for

This little cunning, which demanded as explanation in a matter of her own wrong. is not altoghter unfamiliar to diplomatic

We have no other purpose than to bring ness is a species of defence, than to maindevice of Pre-ident Lopez of charging wrong upon the Water-Witch, under the circumstances, cannot fail to excite a smile with every person having any knowledge of the tactics of his race. But it is clearly due to the dignity of this government, and to the culties whose history we have given should be fully examined, and any injuries infletel

A Villatnous Gang taught.

In July, 1857, a young man landed at La Crosse from one of the Prairie du Chien and conveyances. They received their passports, was fished out of the river, by some men out on asking for the permit at the custom- drawing a seine. It had been stabled for house for the shipping of their goods, &c., times in the region of the heart. The body they were informed that the permit could was quite naked. Not for from the same not be granted until the deeds for the real time a jewelry store in La Crosse was robbed estate which had been purchased by the of \$8000 worth of goods. No clue was obcompany and paid for should be surrendered | tained to the perpetrator of either of theed

> There were living in L. Crosss at that time four Germans, named L. Reisner, Albert liquidation of her board. This was found

The clue thus afforded to the perpetra of both the crimes was then taken up by Mr. implicated parties were arrested. Mallow was To is act on the part of the commander of found at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the butch The vote on Saturday last, for the ador- the Water-Witch, which, had he omitted, ering business, under the name of Williss

> L'RESH TEAS.-15 half chests Gunpowe and Black Teas, of good quality, just be ceived, and tor sale by JOHN A. DIXON. ap 30

BOXES EASTERN CHEESE, for cut-ting, received, in store, and for sale by JOHN A. DIXON.